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NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT—THE LAST CALLER.—UNKNOWN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

Vol. III.—No. 4.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1859, by Harper & Brothers, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.



HOLIDAY CHARITIES.

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SHOPPING IN BROADWAY.—[SKETCHED BY THOMAS WORTH.]

Original from
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PREPARING FOR CONQUEST.

This old-world hospitality—an almost a tradition—was exhibited in its unostentatious simplicity—professed so humbly in times of trouble as in time of joy—was peculiarly touching. And even the strong, hard-bitten, iron-monger's mind struck De Benthon with a sort of delightful wonder. His curmudgeonishness, however, by disclosing his intention of returning to London by the night train—whereupon the Miss Boweswells retired, leaving him with their cards.

"I ought to begin," he said, "by introducing myself. My name is De Benthon."

"Not one of the old De Benthons of this place?"

"Yes—I am a descendant."

"Really? So! Well, I suppose there won't be many of them now," De Benthon left.

"I was down here one day the sun was before last," continued the young man. "Your brother took us all over the place. I think you sold the land to us, or part of it, at that time."

"Yes, Sir. Master Boweswell was my elder brother. I am Master Boweswell, at your service."

"And my opinion in coming a second time?"
De Benthon went on, "was to know whether Mr. Boweswell would be inclined to part from the property."

"To part from it?" echoed Mr. Mark. "Do you mean to sell it?"

"Humph! And the purchaser?"

"Myself," said De Benthon.

Mr. Mark Boweswell folded his chair and stared hard at the floor, but De Benthon discerned a glint of satisfaction in his eyes.

"May I speak to you on this subject, regarding your brother's representation?" asked De Benthon.

"Certainly. I am Master Boweswell's representative. I am one of his friends and executors, and the guardian of his gifts."

De Benthon then proceeded to explain how, being a descendant of the old proprietorial family, he had long desired to buy up the estate and join it to his own, but that he had been too poor in his power to come forward with any proposal to that effect. Being now, however, in a position to offer any reasonable terms of purchase, and having no other home than his native England, he was anxious to hear whether such proposals were likely to meet with a favorable reception from the present owners.

De Benthon's manner was frank and courteous, went on brightening and expanding, and when De Benthon passed for a reply he looked up and smiled. He said at once that he would be glad to close on the spot, if, by the end of 12 months, he could do so for his money. That the world ever came to live there above was impossible. That the house itself, continue to be endowed for their benefit, was difficult and undesirable. "To live it



—“DID YOU SAY, I WILL NOT HEAR A WORD AGAINST HIM?”

was what had been proposed; but even to letting it—considering that the proprietors were three young girls, likely, perhaps, to marry and have families—there were some objections. For the sake of clearness, he laid bare the fact that Mr. Mark Boweswell, was himself a woolen manufacturer at Birmingham, wholly ignorant of agricultural matters, and incapable, so far as he knew, of understanding the intricacies of, or managing any kind of general supervision over farm property. To sell the estate “right out,” as he expressed it, would, in fact, be a considerable relief to his own mind, and

would also, he did not doubt, be satisfactory to the young ladies themselves. He then went on to say that he had spent the previous evening in a walk through the property, whereon it was agreed that the best plan would be to let out the land to an improved husbandman. Hence large sums of money had since that time been expended upon surface-drainage, grass, and the like; all of which would have to be considered in the price paid by the next buyer.

Thus, in discussion and delocation, the meeting went by; and at one o'clock De Benthon received word that the family were about to leave. The Misses Boweswell (two in her carriage mounted in their best caps and parasols, and were not a little flushed with the exertion) appeared in their best caps and parasols, and were not a little flushed with the exertion. They were the daughters of the late Mr. De Benthon, Esq., Had they not, for their own amusement and pleasure, remodeled the old offices and dipped out the old wine, till, as that old saying goes, it had run “regarding the ‘deposits’ of them? And were they not well informed about the glories, achievements, and allusions of their forefathers? and moreover, had not Mrs. Boweswell, Mrs. Emma, Isabella, and Matilda—were not Boweswells, but themselves? De Benthon “of short life!” All this they knew; and profound in proportion was their reverence for the name and memory.

“He says he was here a year and a half ago,” said Miss Emma this night, after the visitor was gone. “I don’t know when he will come again; and poor dear father was so vexed that he wouldn’t come in so soon.”

“Then—” and father said he wasn’t a bit of a good fellow, but that he was a very good man, and a most perfect gentleman—quite a Pelham or an Ernest Malakravens!

“It’s my belief that he’s heir to the title,” said mother, “but I’m not quite sure.”

But at this the others only laughed. Mary, they said, was so romantic—Mary was always dreaming of heroes in disguise.

“How do you like Miss Boweswell?” he had suddenly addressed. “I’m sure he’s not strong enough to be travelling again all night in the train.”

After three days’ labor, however, there came to Benthon Court a somewhat formal business letter, written on Bath post paper in a clear, growing hand; but later papering to come from an eminent legal firm in the city, wherein it was set forth that the title to the inheritance belonged, Lord De Benthon, Moses, Baldwin and Black would have the honor to send their junior partner to Mincarrow on a certain day, there to receive a written confirmation in his behalf, of the title of the late Master Boweswell, Esq., respecting the sale and purchase of such portion of the Benthoncourt estates as had passed into the hands of the Misses Boweswell, and also to inspect the title-deeds of the same.

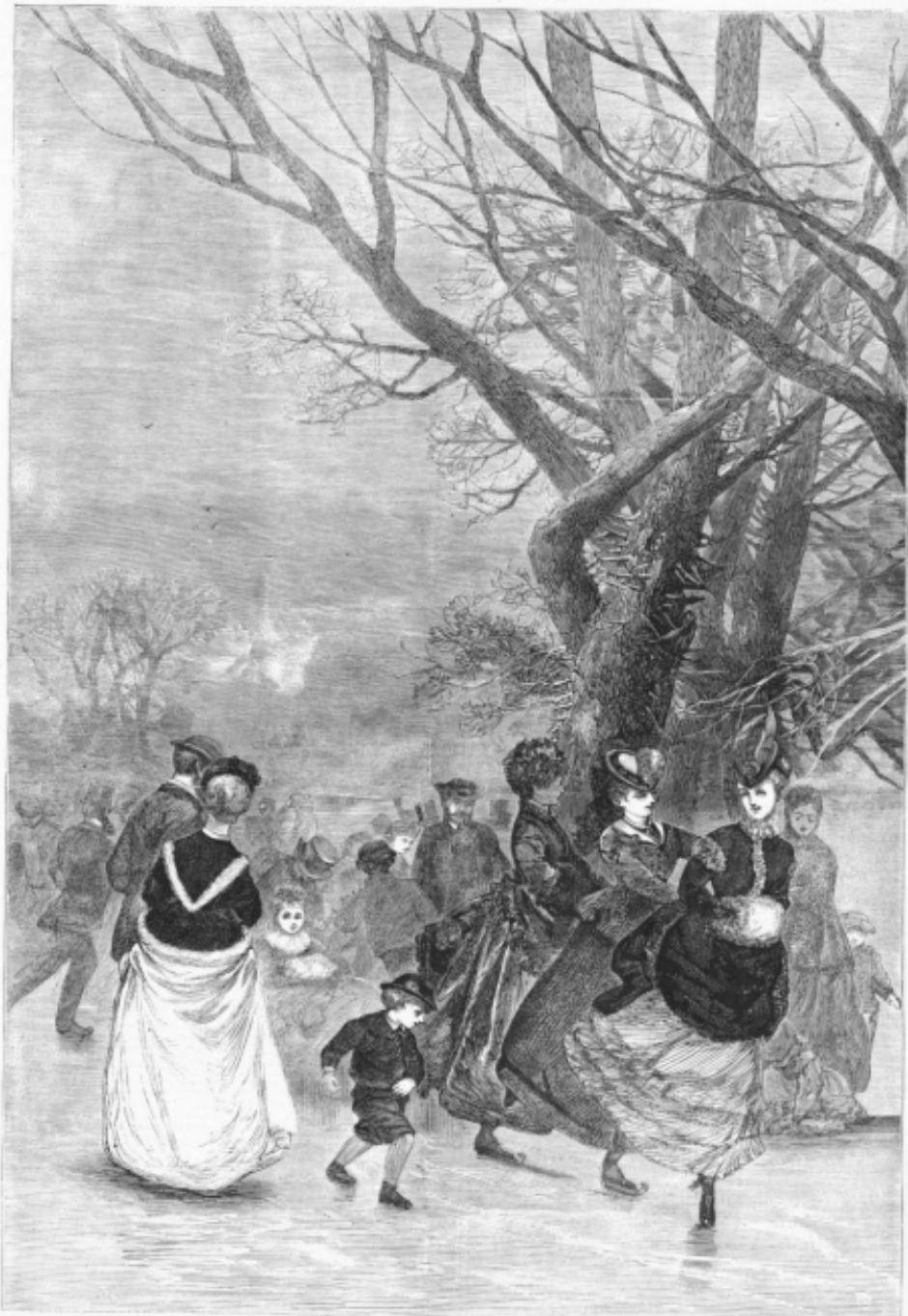
“There now!” exclaimed Miss Mary, triumphantly, “didn’t I tell you he was a lord?”

But when Miss Boweswell only clapped her hands and said,

“Oh, good gracious! And to think that we had only a rent lass of pork and a pair of chickens, and not even the best dinner-service on the table!”



THE COURT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—[See PAGE 58.]



HARPER'S BAZAAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

VOL. III.—No. 5.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY FIVE CENTS.
DUE THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, by Harper & Brothers, in the Clerk's Office of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Ball and Evening Costumes.

Fig. 1.—The front hair is slightly waved and rolled back, and arranged in puffs with the back hair, the puffs being separated by two rows of small loops, which also form the base of the chignon.

Fig. 2.—A reading spray of pink roses is set on the right side of the head. The front hair is waved and rolled back over a clip.

Fig. 3.—The chignon is made of coils of silk, forming lengths, falling over a clip, and fastened with a three-strand braid. The front hair is wavy and braided back straight from the forehead.

Fig. 4.—Coiffure for young girl. The front hair is waved and braided back from the forehead. The hair is held in place by a three-strand braid. A row of white feathers, and a white feather sprig with an orange blossom, are pinned in the centre, is worn over the blouse.

Fig. 5.—The front hair is closely wound and braided back from the forehead. A small wreath of orange blossoms and leaves is set on the front hair at the side. The back hair is woven in a plait.

Fig. 6.—A lace of blue gros grain ribbon with a pearl aglet in the center is set over the waved front hair, which is parted, the upper hair being wound back, and the lower half combed upward. The lace is fastened on a narrow band of black ribbon, which passes under the chin, and the band is fastened under the back of the chignon. A long curl hangs on each side.

Fig. 7.—All the hair is arranged in loose loops in small puffs, and arranged with a reading spray of ivy leaves and red berries.

Fig. 8.—Coiffure of pink roses arranged as a diadem or a bandana over the forehead. The flowers are set under the chignon, and is fastened together on the back with a spray of roses. The front hair is wavy and combed upward, and the chignon is composed of three-strand chenille braids.

SHABBY GENTILITY.

THIS is an old Spanish proverb which says: "A true nobleman would prefer rags to patched clothes." It is to be feared that there is a certain kind of aristocracy even in this republican country.

The general tendency of Americans now as well as women is to ostentation. We see all too eager to make our way to society, and to appear in it as though we were enterprising millionaires; and thus every one will wear silk or broad-cloth, lest he or she might possibly endanger his or her social position. To the same cause may be attributed the desire to have a house, a place which provides more in this than in any other country. We must have a house as big as that of our neighbor, furniture as fine as his, as many slaves as he has, and even other visible signs of the social prosperity that are supposed to indicate. He may come thousands of dollars for our services, and pay the cost of his business, but with such a sum no effort is necessary to secure him a place in society.

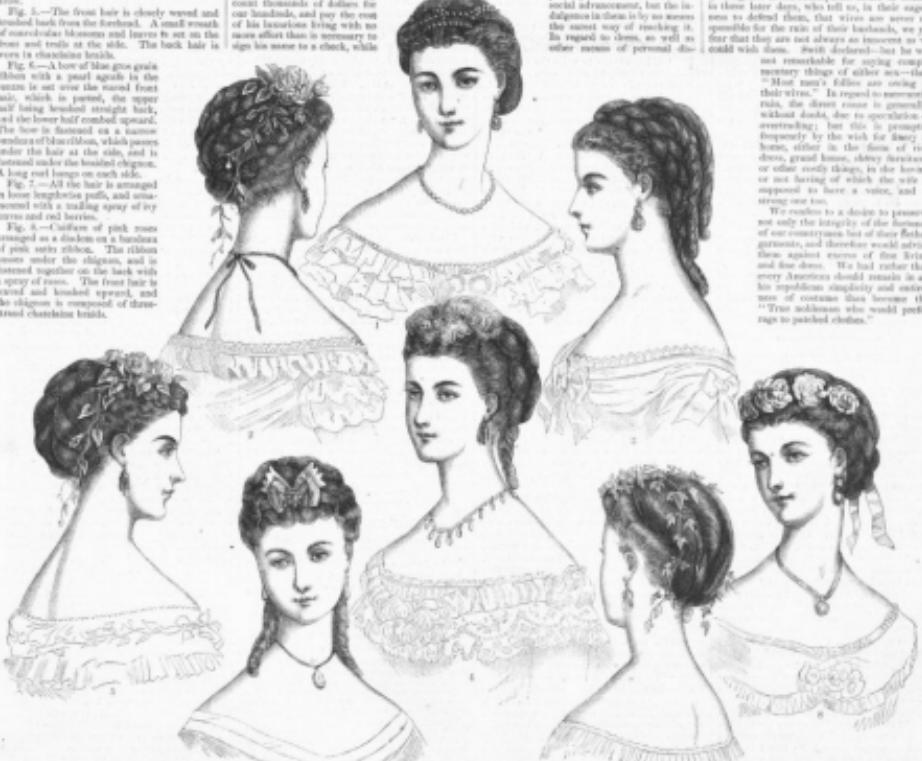
A taste for fine things may possibly indicate the desire for social advancement, but the indulgence in them is in no wise the result of the desire to be prominent. It is regarded as a loss of face to be seen in any other means of personal dis-

play, it would be well if we could get rid of the idea that we are important. The poorest we, if paid for, is only a proof of the profligacy or worth of the owner, and certainly does not elevate him socially or otherwise, unless the possession of so much money or the like is a mark of the man's character and endowed a virtue. It is, however, a fact, particularly in dress, that the simplest and cheapest articles are most easily made conformable to the principles of good taste.

There is also a strong streak of a common indulgence in an excess of luxury, either of dress or living—that good taste more necessarily frequently offend. There will be moments of temporary repose, when the mind is fatigued, and a loss of that despatch of living which can only come from an harmonious subjection of style to taste.

But there are some sensible folks entirely regardless of the inexpensive class of women in these later days, who tell us, in their eagerness to defend them, that wives are never responsible for the ruin of their husbands, we yet find that they are. They are not the ones we could wish them. Swift declared—but he was not remarkable for saying complimentary things of either sex—that, "Men are born to live, and women to give birth." In respect to the latter, the direct cause is generally, without doubt, due to speculation or extravagance. This is prompted by the wife's desire to be a belle either in the shape of rich dress, grand house, showy furniture, or other costly things, in the having of which the wife is supposed to have a voice, and a strong one too.

We confine to a desire to possess only the integrity of the females of country, and the desire for faded garnitures, and therefore would advise them against excesses of fine living and fine dress. We had rather that these women would remain in all their republican simplicity and absence of costumes than become the "true noblemen who would prefer rags to patched clothes."



BALL AND EVENING COSTUMES.



**INFANT'S BIB
WITH CROCHET
EDGING.**

Turn bib 1½ of double needles with a needle of coarse knitting cotton attached to it, as shown by the illustration. Turn a 1½ inch supplement, give the pattern of half the bib. Turn the pattern of the bib circular together on the neck, and bind the collar edge with a strip of needles on each side, with a needle of white cotton in the center. The strips extend over twice the width of the bib; the ends of the strips are furnished with button-holes, by means of which they are held in place. Turn a band of needles with each end finished in, and is fastened with a button and button-hole. Turn this band over the back of the collar point. Edge the neck of the bib with narrow, and the remaining edges with wide gathered crocheted edging. Turn the corners of the collar toward each end and turn it in the middle.

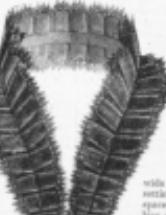
TRIMMINGS FOR BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

The trimmings here given are intended for white or colored dresses of light material, such as muslin, wool, cotton, etc.,

Fig. 1.—BLACK VELVET COLLAR.—TOP.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.—BLACK VELVET COLLAR.—BOTTOM.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6.



SILK TRIMMING.
For description see Supplement, No. XXI.



FIG. 2.—BLACK VELVET COLLAR.—BOTTOM.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6.

width; each of these ruffles covers the same made by the first. The upper ruffle has over the under one a space three eighths of an inch wide, and a space of twelve eighths of an inch between the two. The lower ruffle has over the upper one a space of six eighths of an inch wide, and a space of twelve eighths of an inch between the two. The upper ruffle covers the same made by the first.

After every ruffle attach a band of silk, about one-eighth of an inch wide, which is edged with narrow blonde lace.

FIG. 3.—BIB WITH CROCHET EDGING FOR CHILD UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.—FRONT.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6.

FIG. 1.—BIB WITH CROCHET EDGING FOR CHILD UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.—FRONT.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6.



BLUE SATIN AND FUR PELISSE.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVI, Figs. 27-28.

Width of an inch wide. The second of these ruffles has half-way over each ruffle a band of blonde lace, which is fastened with a needle to the illustration. Between these is set a ruffle, which consists of a series of the material two inches and a half wide, and arranged in thousand



SILK TRIMMING.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 6. (The description will follow in the next Supplement Number.)



WHITE SATIN AND FUR PELISSE.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVI, Figs. 27-28.

width plaidly with blonde lace, beginning two inches from the upper edge and continuing nearly to the under edge. A third of an inch above the blouse sets a group of four ruffles, each of which (the top of stuff designed for this) must be four inches wide. Pickle each edge



FIG. 1.

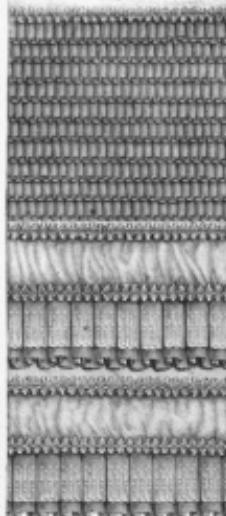


FIG. 2.

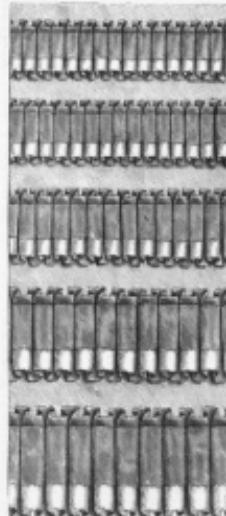


FIG. 3.

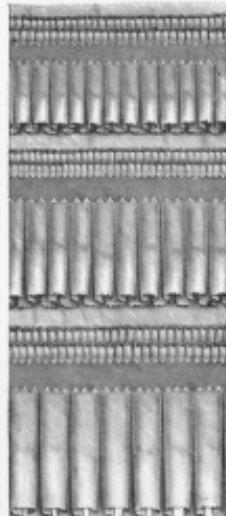


FIG. 4.

of the puff with a double loop-plaited ruche of white Irish lace two inches wide, each loop being three inches long; after this follow ten ruffles, each two inches and a quarter wide, and made of a strip of green Irish lace plaited on the under edge and arranged in two-plaits two-thirds of an inch apart, and each ruffle is four inches long. Each ruffle ends by preceding one, and the last is bounded with a white ruche two inches and a half wide.

Fig. 8.—This trimming is made of blue and white lace on a foundation of white lace. It consists of a series of bows, each represented from the left by an inch and a half square. Each ruffle is made of a white and a narrow blue strip. Both strips are plaided on each side, and the bows are made of white lace. With a space of an inch apart between stripes the strips in bows-plaits an inch wide, in such a manner that the upper edge shall form a band. The under ruffle is seven inches wide, and the bows are made of white lace in three-quarters of an inch intervals, and the bows are interwoven.

Fig. 8.—The ruffles of this trimming are of white lace; the strips which cover

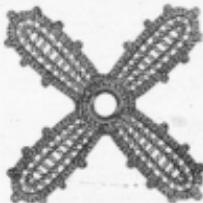


Fig. 2.—CROCHET FRISE FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.



Fig. 4.—CROCHET FRISE FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.



Fig. 1.—BLACK GROS GRAIN CRAVAT.



Fig. 3.—CROCHET FRISE FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.

The places where the narrow upward ruffles are joined are of a stiff ribbed pink satin. The under flower consists of a strip of a strip of a pink and white silk, plaided on the under edge, and laid in close bows-plaits, each loop being a half above the wide ruffles seen on the two narrow ruffles, each of which is an inch and a half wide, and is plaided on the under edge, and laid in close bows-plaits, each loop being a half above the wide ruffles. The two upward ruffles binds the upper ones. The flowers and the next upward ruffle are covered with the pink step two inches and a quarter wide, which is edged on both sides by narrow blonde lace. With an inch and a half space between them, the first ruffle is five inches and a half wide, and the upper one four inches wide, while the pink stripe and upward ruffles are narrower in proportion.

Gravata for Boys from 10 to 16 Years old,
Figs. 1-6.

Fig. 1.—BLACK GROS GRAIN CRAVAT. Take a straight band one inch wide, and divide down the middle, and interlace, which is fastened in front by means of a hook and covered eye, and fasten on this a bow of double

BROWN AND
WHITE STRIPED SATIN
CRAVAT FOR TURKESTAN
COLLAR.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XXII, Fig. 26.



Fig. 4.—BROWN AND
WHITE STRIPED GROS
GRAIN CRAVAT.

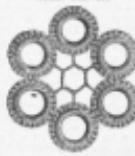


Fig. 5.—CROCHET FRISE FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR, ENLARGED.



Fig. 1.—BROWN GROS GRAIN CRAVAT.



Fig. 2.—BLACK GROS GRAIN CRAVAT.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XXI, Fig. 27.

the over hand which fastens them together over the foundation with a long needle.

Fig. 1.—BROWN AND
WHITE STRIPED GROS
GRAIN CRAVAT. This
cravat consists of a band
one inch wide, and
gros grain six inches
and twenty inches
long, interlaced
with stiff muslin;

gross grain, each loop of which is an inch and a half in length and six inches wide, with the ends three inches and a half long and four inches and a half wide, pointed as shown by the illustration, and bound one inch wide.

Fig. 2.—BROWN GROS GRAIN CRAVAT. For this cravat take a band one inch wide of double coarse gros grain and stiff interlacing, and fasten on one end of this the foundation is made of pastebord and gross grain six inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, and is covered over with a little band, on which the other narrower end of the band is fastened by means of a covered eye. Make the cravat of double gross grain in the manner shown by the illustration, the width of which is half an inch in length and width, while the ends, on the wider signs of which is woven a white strip, are each four inches long and five inches wide. The ends are rolled up on the outer edges and bound on the inner side, so the upper ends of the outer edges are fastened back in such a manner that they are each held by a long plait.

Fig. 3.—BROWN AND
BLACK STRIPED SATIN
CRAVAT. For the foundation of this cravat, which is
fastened by means of a covered eye. Make the cravat of double gross grain in the manner shown by the illustration, the width of which is half an inch in length and width, while the ends, on the wider signs of which is woven a white strip, are each four inches long and five inches wide. The ends are rolled up on the outer edges and bound on the inner side, so the upper ends of the outer edges are fastened back in such a manner that they are each held by a long plait.

Fig. 4.—CROCHET LEAF FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.

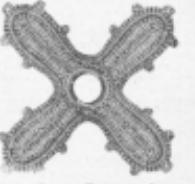


Fig. 3.—CROCHET FRISE FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.



Fig. 4.—CROCHET LEAF FOR IRISH GUINNESS COLLAR—ENLARGED.

wire with serrated points, and the ends of the wire are partitioned from Fig. 30, Supplement, and cover it on one side with black gros grain, and on the other with brown striped satin, and on the other (under) side with black silk, and stiff interlacing, then new or elastic ends on the ends of the wire, and lay the pieces in a small hem-plait on the upper edge, and fasten them on the foundation, in doing which make



Fig. 1.—PELICHE WITH HOOD (NORTHERN-ITALIAN) FOR YOUNG GIRL—BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I, Figs. 1 and 6.



Fig. 2.—PELICHE WITH HOOD (NORTHERN-ITALIAN) FOR YOUNG GIRL—FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I, Figs. 1 and 6.



FIG. 1.—*Streptomyces* sp.

ANSWER

By Jennifer Brown, Staff Writer

Key Features and Benefits



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ANSWER



Fig. 1. - *Monocystis* from the

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TWO COUTURE OF RIBBON AND FLOWERS, FIGS. 1 AND 2.

FIG. 1.—COUTURE OF BLUE RIBBON AND FLOWERS. This collar consists of a band of double foundation three-quarters of an inch wide and one and a half inches long, which is stiffened with wire and wound diagonally with blue ribbon, so that there is a wide space between the diagonal ends which are fastened together with a bow and ends at the distance of seven inches from the ends of the band. On the left of the band is a bow from a blue ribbon, with a rose.

FIG. 2.—COUTURE OF BLACK GROSSE TRIMMING, LACE AND FLOWERS.

This collar consists of six loops of gros grain ribbon two inches and a half wide, and three loops of lace, one and a half inches long, which are arranged on a foundation of double-stiffened lace six inches wide and a half inches long, with a bow in each corner; so that those of the loops shall be toward one side, and those toward the other. These are crocheted with a ribbon, and finished with a nosegay of black lace. Two pieces of ribbon, each twenty-two inches long, are sewed under the bow; nine inches from the place

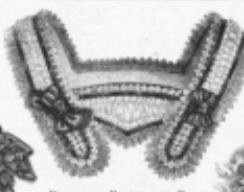


FIG. 2.—COUTURE OF BLACK RIBBON, LACE AND FLOWERS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VI., Fig. 10 and 11.

back and fronts together from 33 to 34, and join these according to the corresponding figures with the shoulder-pieces, which are finished with a band of white lace, one and a half inches wide, and a bow fastened with narrow lace. Place the bottom of the front, 14 cm. = 5 1/2 in., and bind the waist between the double material of a needle belt binding an inch wide. For the sleeve parts take a straight strip of muslin 21 inches long, and 1 1/2 inches wide, strip it on both sides till only half that width is on the ends. Having gathered the ends of this piece, gather the over seam till only twelve inches wide, and sew on the last insertion underlaid with white lace. Turn the edges of the insertion in, and make a small insertion, which is finished on the edge with narrow lace. Gather the top of the sleeve to correspond to the shoulder-pieces, which meet previously here, have been crocheted, and set it in. Gather the wide lace and sew it on the shoulders in close rows, and then lay a strip of blue ribbon between each saddle, and finish the top of each saddle with a bow of ribbon. For each of the front parts take a strip of muslin, 12 inches long, and two inches and a half wide, which is arranged in places

a fifth of an inch wide, and is sloped off only an inch wide on the upper end.

FIG. 1.—COUTURE OF BLACK RIBBON AND FLOWERS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII., Fig. 21.

FIG. 2.—COUTURE OF BLACK RIBBON AND BLACK VELOUR.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Fig. 22.

FIG. 3.—COUTURE OF BLACK RIBBON AND LACE SATIN.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII., Fig. 22.

FIG. 1.—TRIMMING FOR SWEET SLEEVES.

FIG. 2.—TRIMMING FOR SWEET SLEEVES.

FIG. 3.—TRIMMING FOR SWEET SLEEVES.

BLOUSE WAIST WITH SQUARE NECK.

For pattern see Supplement, No. IV., Fig. 24-25.

LOW BLOUSE WAIST OF MUSLIN, NEEDLEWORK, AND LACE—BACK.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 21-25.



FIG. 1.—MUSLIN AND LACE HALF-SLEEVE FOR BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

where these are set on they are fastened together with a bunch of tulips and tiny bows.

LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES.

This blouse waist is made of India muslin, seven yards wide, and one and a half inches deep, Valenciennes insertion half an inch wide, and Valenciennes edging half an inch and an inch wide. The Valenciennes insertion is worked in black silk. Bunches of tulips, each wide enough to complete the trimming. Cut from Fig. 24, Supplement, but only to the

FIG. 1.—LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES—FRONT.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 26-28.

FIG. 2.—CHEMISE WAIST OF MUSLIN AND PEPILES TEILE.

For description see Supplement.

FIG. 3.—CHEMISE WAIST OF MUSLIN AND PEPITES TEILE.

For description see Supplement.

FIG. 1.—CHEMISE WAIST OF MUSLIN AND PEPILES TEILE.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 29-30.

FIG. 2.—LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES—BACK.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 31-32.

FIG. 3.—LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES—FRONT.

For description see Supplement.

FIG. 1.—CHEMISE WAIST OF MUSLIN AND PEPITES TEILE.

For description see Supplement.

FIG. 2.—LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES—FRONT.

For pattern see Supplement.

FIG. 3.—LOW BLOUSE WAIST WITH PEPITES—BACK.

For pattern see Supplement.

FIG. 1.—BRETELLES OF BLOUSE LACE AND BLUE SILK.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 34-35.

FIG. 2.—BRETELLES OF BLOUSE LACE AND BLUE SILK.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Figs. 36-37.

of which are arranged loops of blue ribbon.

BLOUSE WAIST WITH SQUARE NECK.

This blouse waist is made of India muslin, seven yards wide, and a half width, Valenciennes lace half an inch wide, and strips of embroidery half an inch wide. The Valenciennes lace is worked with black silk. Cut the blouse waist of plain muslin from the pattern given for the Blouse Waist with Pepites, Supplement No. XII., Figs. 24-25. Having joined the front and shoulder-pieces, gather a piece of the insertion on both sides, narrowest at the center, and sew it on the edge of the front. At the corners lay the insertion in a

FIG. 1.—WHITE CANTERBURY TAFFIA FOR YOUNG GIRL.—FRONT.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XV., Fig. 29.

FIG. 2.—WHITE CANTERBURY TAFFIA FOR YOUNG GIRL.—BACK.

For pattern see Supplement, No. XV., Fig. 29.

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FACTS.

Why is a successful *comde* actor unlike a skilled master fond of digging?—Because the one makes a flower (few roots), and the other makes a great many roots.

What's unique or interesting about your destination as an attractive destination of an island in the Mediterranean? —A Maltese cross.

A diffident lever went to the town clerk to request him to publish the name of matchmaker, and finding him at work alone in the middle of a ten-acre field, asked him to stay while a moment, as he had something particular for his private ear.

"I'll be round this way in a minute," said the second-hand man to the girl.

WILHELM, etc TINA.—The last gentleman is a young lady's thoughts in general the first as well!

FREIGHTED PENINSULA. "But, which is the quick-
est way for me to get to the Eastern dip?"

A RECENTLY PUBLISHED "EAT."
A RECENT PAPER.—Ladies should never indulge in anticipation, for we all know how objectionable a woman is who looks forward.

What bird is that which it is absolutely necessary that we should have at dinner, and yet need never

An old lady, gazing with astonishment upon an elephant in a menagerie, asked the keeper, "What kind of a beast is that, eating hay with his tail?"

Halfways now aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stay there.



WOMAN IN SIGH.—*& SAD FELLOW.*
"Oh, Mr. Dow, Ms. Dow! I'm very much afraid that you are a THROBBLE Person."
[I did it out as good as answering her on his instead word of answer

MONOGRAMmed Veils are the latest Wishes among Fashionable Young Ladies. Those of Fawn Color and Gray are the most in request—the Monogram being embroidered in Colors in the Center.

[[Pleasing effect of the name.



SEARCHED INDEXED



PROBAN IN THE CONSULTATION.

(Mordvilkov našlal Lillec et al.)



WOMAN IN CHARGE: THE NEW LAW COURTS...AT LAST!

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HARPER'S BAZAAR.

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IN MISCHIEF.

TRUE to the instincts of his nose, this handsome young fellow has got himself entirely in mischief. He has overthrown his master's flower-stand, and sits among the roses, a self-constituted jester-in-chief, with a rose in his mouth, the fragrance filling his eyes and the soft expression of his under-jaw, he means to good mischief. The dog, too, agrees with his master's pertinacity as ever knight of old guard at his lady's glock. When the master's intended picture for snakes will win him favor for the discretion that has caused his forth resort to be a dog, but handsome dogs are only too apt to find favor in ladies' eyes, and that they see in mischief.

BEFORE THE DOCTOR COMES.

FOREIGN BOY'S CHILDREN. The magicians keep the mischievous habit of making off with small articles of value that are about the house, and concealing them in the most inconceivable places. The little boy, however, shows a superior wit in not leaving his own body, as the child soon, into a receptacle for the storage of his ill-gotten gains. The various occasions in which the human steamer is about to be presented by the offspring of national nests as a money-dish-hoax for the reception of the general offerings of the household.

The nose being an easily accessible position in a favorite place of deposit with the child, and it is occasionally made to contain an extraordinary amount of articles as a foreign boy's pocket. A set of maniac's diamonds studded having mysteriously disappeared, a diamond was employed, and the whole house searched from cellar to garret; each servant's trunk examined, and person thoroughly sifted, and every one of the household, from the more or less respected and esteemed—except, of course, the baby—but all in vain. The dame had finally resigned herself to the loss, when one day, the innocent two-year-old being suddenly seized with a swelling fit of unusual vigor, makes lug the satisfaction of receiving her last diamonds in her nose-hole pocket-handkerchief.

Such is the peculiar structure of the nose that any foreign body introduced into it can not go

far, and the idea that it may reach the brain by this way is a vulgar and erroneous one. It, however, must be removed, if it left it may become a permanent disease of the part. If a body, whatever it may be—a pin, bone, button, or what not—has been thrust up the nose, take a bolekin and

soot containing the foreign body, which will then probably be driven out with the blast of expired air.

If, however, the ear is in the child's favorite hiding-place, and it becomes frequently necessary to empty it of its unnatural contents. This is ordinarily done without much difficulty, as

by an instrument sharp enough to pierce it; if by the ordinary spout attached to the tweezers found in most toilette-cases. If these instruments fail to do a complete extraction, and the instrument is lost, it is better to wash separately some water, with sufficient force to drive it behind the object, which will readily be floated out on the surface.

As we are continually sucking free with our mouths, and using them for purposes not of health. In fact, it is not surprising that all of us, both young and old, are liable to the consequences of our rankling indolence.

Fish bones are given frequently, especially through the nose, and stick in the palate behind. They are easily removed by a pair of forceps, or by the fingers. As children will not open their mouths voluntarily for such an operation, it is necessary to force them to do so by pricking their noses. When once the operator is master of the situation, and can as readily act to the case of a fish-bone as of a

spit-up particle.

When the foreign object fairly divides nose and gullet, and there is no time to wait, it is better to make no effort to extract it, but to drive it downward by means of a pointed probe of dried, frequent caudles of some sort, or half dried fish, or bread or cheese. If the accident should occur immediately after a hearty meal, it may be well, perhaps, to wrap the probe with a leather, and thus try the effect of vomiting.

Through the advice my early voluntary test of the power of endurance of the stomach as a surgical prosthesis, yet there are facts to prove that it has sensibly passed through many operations. Josephine recounts that the inhabitants of Jerusalem used to cover their gold and precious stones, to conceal them from their vanquishers. Thus, the famous "eye" of the French crown, monstrum as it was, was swallowed by the Emperor Charlemagne, and was afterwards recovered by legions. The historian says, that when the body was opened two days after the death of the emperor, the dissolved eye-salve, had not lost any heat or color. It is really astonishing what the human stomach, as well as that of the fabled ostrich, will endure. If, however, a child should have indulged in a diet of

try to pass it gently behind, and then draw it out. If the object is not within easy reach, do not persist in the use of your instrument, for you may push it back into the throat, best resort to this simple and effective process. Apply to the nostril a small quantity of the oil of camphor, so that the child may sneeze with all its force through the single

the foreign body can not enter very far, for that passage, to the interior of the ear is closed by a membrane called the drum. This passage is crooked, but being very flexible can be strengthened by the use of a probe. It is important to remember that any body which can not be easily seen. Having thus detected its position and its nature, it, if soft, will be most easily removed

attacked by legions. The historian says, that when the body was opened two days after the death of the emperor, the dissolved eye-salve, had not lost any heat or color. It is really astonishing what the human stomach, as well as that of the fabled ostrich, will endure. If, however, a child should have indulged in a diet of



IN MISCHIEF.

*THE HAPPY DAYS OF MARY
ASTOR*

卷之三

An engraving showing a garden scene. In the foreground, two peacocks are walking on a path. One is facing left, the other right. Behind them is a large, leafy tree. In the background, there's a building with a visible doorway and some architectural details.

An engraving depicting a woman in 18th-century fashion, with powdered hair and a ruffled white collar, looking down at a small child. The scene is set outdoors with trees and a classical statue in the background.

THE RAILWAY STATION,

10

卷之三

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